

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- In general, as level of education increased, the percentage of persons reporting problems with health decreased.
 - Women with more formal education were less likely to report problems with physical health.
 - Men with technical/vocational degrees reported problems with physical health more often than did men in any other education category, including those who were not high school graduates.
- As their income level increased, people were progressively less likely to report health problems.
 - The largest differences in reported health status between income levels were for people in their prime wage earning years (age 35-64).
- In general, full time employed people who rated their jobs more favorably, reported better health.
 - About 84% of full time employed Utahns rated their job as “above average” to “excellent”.
 - Those who rated their jobs as “average or below” reported more health problems than those who reported having “excellent” jobs.
- People without health insurance were more likely to report health problems.
 - Uninsured persons age 25-64, were more likely to report problems with mental health than were people with health insurance. That relationship was more pronounced for men.
 - People without health insurance reported more mental health problems than did insured persons.
 - Among people age 35-49, those with health insurance reported much better health status than those without insurance.
- People who had been able to save at least two months annual household income reported better health than people without that amount of savings.
 - Research shows that older people report better mental health than younger people. In this survey, the opposite was true for people who did not have at least two months income saved.
 - People who did not have at least two months income saved were more likely to report fair/poor health. That relationship was more pronounced for females.
- People who owned their home reported better health than those who rented.
- The relationship between religious affiliation and involvement and reported health status was inconsistent.
- Among persons age 25-55, those who were unmarried with children in the household were more likely to report problems with physical and mental health than those in other family household structures.
- People with the lowest socio-economic status reported more health problems in all three survey years, 1986, 1991, 1996.
 - For those living in poverty, the percentage reporting fair/poor health increased between 1986 and 1996, whereas no such increase was found among those living above the poverty line.